FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly
Vol. XVII, No. 891 Nov. 21-27, 1957

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Week in Headlines

International

Dulles & Brentano, Macmillan & Gaillard discussed Western arms problems in talks preliminary to NATO parleys.

French failed to win British pledge to end Tunisian arms aid.

Hammarskjöld scheduled talks in Jordan, Syria, Israel in effort to pacify Mid-East.

Died: Artist Diego Rivera, diamond magnate Oppenheimer.

United States

President stricken with ailment of brain artery.

Senate Preparedness Subcom. heard Teller, Bush, other scientific & military experts testify on missiles race with USSR.

AFL-CIO suspended Bakers.

WORLD AFFAIRS

WESTERN DEFENSE

Dulles-Brentano Talks. West German Forgn. Min. Dr. Heinrich von Brentano met in Washington Nov. 23-24 with State Secy. John Foster Dulles to present West German views on tightened coordination among the NATO powers. The Brentano-Dulles talks were one of a series of meetings among Western leaders Nov. 21-27 in preparation for forthcoming NATO Council & heads-of-Govt. meetings which were scheduled to begin in Paris Dec. 16 despite doubts that Pres. Eisenhower—stricken Nov. 25 in Washington [see p. 378D2]—could attend. [See pp. 369B1-370A2, 345B2]

Brentano, who denied that he had proposed that the U.S. accept "mandatory consultations" with other NATO powers on important policy decisions, told newsmen Nov. 24 that his talks with Dulles had given him the "deep conviction" that West Germany & the U.S. were "going the same way in all questions which really affect us." Brentano left for Rome Nov. 24 to rejoin West German Pres. Theodor Heuss on a state visit to Italy. [See p. 369G3]

West German newspapers asserted Nov. 25 that Brentano's mission to the U.S. had failed in that Brentano had not obtained a clear statement of U.S. aims for the forthcoming NATO talks. The "N.Y. Times" said Nov. 23 that the question of mandatory NATO policy consultation had been pressed by Brentano but rejected by Dulles as hampering the U.S.' power to decide quickly how best to meet any sudden aggression against NATO. The "Frankfurter Rundschau" reported Nov. 25 that Dulles had told Brentano that "instead of criticizing [the U.S.], Bonn would do better to intensify its own military contributions to NATO." [See p. 369B1-B2; Vol. XVI, 420G1-C2, 412A-E1]

Before leaving Rome for the U.S., Brentano had told reporters Nov. 23 that West Germany & Italy had reached agreement on the compulsory consultation plan and that he would press for its acceptance in Washington and in London before the NATO meetings in December. Citing the need for NATO coordination, Brentano indicated that the West German & Italian Govts. wanted consultation to be extended to all major foreign policy decisions of NATO member states. He also told newsmen that West Germany would not oppose American plans to seek the establishment of intermediate range ballistic missile sites on NATO territory. [See pp. 370B1, 369B1]

French Vs. A-Arms Plan. French Defense Min. Jacques Chaban-Delmas confirmed Nov. 22 that NATO Council representatives, meeting in Paris, were studying an Anglo-U.S. plan for division of NATO weapons production that would, in effect, preserve the British-U.S. monopoly on nuclear weapons. In commenting on French press reports Nov. 20 that France & West Germany would be allotted missile production but not encouraged to make atomic warheads, Chaban-Delmas warned that France might be forced to begin unilateral nuclear arms production to avert "its abdication as a world power." [See pp. 369B1, 362D1, 345B2, F3]

Macmillan-Gaillard Talks. British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan & French Premier Felix Gaillard met in Paris Nov. 25-26 in an attempt to ease Anglo-French differences over NATO policies and the supplying of British & U.S. arms to Tunisia. A joint communiqué on the talks, issued Nov. 26, said that:

- NATO solidarity demanded that "everything possible should be done to develop a system of consultation in the alliance." Britain & France would accept the "increased pooling of resources & knowledge, especially in the fields of research, development & production." The premiers expressed hopes that the December NATO meeting "should give a more precise definition to the principles of interdependence," but they stressed "the spirit of equality which underlies the treaty."
- France had "traditionally a leading position" in North Africa and would continue to bear full "responsibility for a solution of the Algerian question." The British agreed to further Anglo-French talks on arms to Tunisia but did not agree to end Tunisian arms shipments or to subject them to French control. [See p. 370A-F2]

British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, who accompanied Macmillan to Paris and met Nov. 25-26 for parallel talks with French Forgn. Affairs Undersecy. Maurice Faure, denied Nov. 23 that Britain & the U.S. "intend to present our allies . . . with cut & dried plans . . . on a take-it-or-leave-it basis." He rejected French contentions that a British-U.S. partnership had been formed to control NATO to the detriment of France & other European nations or that British arms had been given to Tunisia in an effort "to replace French influence in North Africa."

MIDDLE EAST

Hammarskjöld Sets Visit. UN spokesmen announced Nov. 25 that UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld would fly to the Middle East for talks with Jordanian & Syrian leaders on current unrest in the region. Israeli spokesmen disclosed Nov. 27 that Hammarskjöld would visit Israel after his Jordanian talks. [See pp. 347A2, 186F3, 154C3]

UN sources said Nov. 24 that Hammarskjöld had decided to visit the Mid-East to discuss Jordanian allegations of personal bias against Col. Byron V. Leary, USMC, acting chief of the UN Truce Supervision Org. Jordanian Forgn. Min. Samir el-Rifai had declared Leary persona non grata Nov. 24 and had warned that Jordan would not cooperate with the UNTSO while he remained its commander. Leary also was UN chairman of the Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm., which already had been placed under boycott by Israel. Hammarskjöld expressed his "full personal confidence" in Leary Nov. 24. [See pp. 362E2, 227E2; Vol. XVI, 373G3]

Israeli-Arab Clashes. Israel & Jordan charged each other Nov. 21 with responsibility for the alleged Israeli kidnaping of a Jordanian worker from a frontier field. Israel ignored Jordanian demands for the laborer's return despite an Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. ruling Nov. 26 that he had been working in Jordanian territory when taken into custody. Israel protested to the UNTSO Nov. 21 against Jordanian refusal to permit a bi-weekly Israeli

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volnumes

ADVISORY BOARD
Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

convoy to carry fuel to the demilitarized Israeli enclave of Mt. Scopus in Jordanian Jerusalem. Jordanian patrols Nov. 22 killed 2 young Israeli "hikers" in southern Jordan. Israel charged Jordan Nov. 25 with the kidnaping of an Israeli Arab & wounding of a soldier. [See pp. 314A1, 282E3]

Jordanian Forgn. Min. Rifai said Nov. 26 that all leaves had been cancelled by Jordanian & Saudi Arabian Army units in Jordan and that the 2 armies were "standing by." [See p. 169G2-C2]

(Israeli officials joined Arab villagers of Kafr Kassim near the Jordan border in a traditional Arab sulha [feast of forgiveness] Nov. 20 to symbolize the villagers' acceptance of £400,000 Israeli in compensation for the killing of 47 villagers Oct. 29, 1956 by Israeli border police.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 420B-D1]

Israeli & Syrian border units exchanged gunfire & shot at civilians Nov. 20-24 despite a recent agreement to permit unhampered construction work in border areas. Israel demanded a meeting of the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Comm. Nov. 24 to probe the killing of an Israeli earlier that day. UNTSO chief Leary met with Israeli Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion Nov. 25 to discuss the growing tension on Israel's borders with both Jordan & Syria. [See p. 371F1]

Bulganin Warns Turkey. Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, replying Nov. 22 to a letter from Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes, warned that the Middle East still was a "powder keg" and that Turkish moves against Syria "may force" the USSR "to take measures" in the Middle East. Bulganin charged that Turkish troops still were being moved "demonstratively" near the Syrian border. He warned that Turkey was playing "a dangerous game with fire" in its anti-Syrian policies. [See pp. 371D1, 354E1, 322F2]

(Syrian Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar said Nov. 26 that Syria would demand renewed UN debate on the Syrian-Turkish dispute unless Turkey acted to reduce its border forces by Dec. 1.) [See pp. 371D1, 354B1]

U.S. Frees Egyptian Funds. U.S. State Dept. officials confirmed Nov. 20 that the U.S. had released an estimated $10 million of $40 million in Egyptian funds frozen in the U.S. at the height of the Suez Canal crisis in 1956. They also said that the U.S. recently had paid $600,000 into joint funds of the Egyptian-Amer. Improvement Svc. established in Mar. 1953 to finance Egyptian rural development projects on a matching basis. American officials denied Nov. 20 that renewal of the aid program, which called for contributions of $10 million by the U.S. & $15.6 million by Egypt by 1960, indicated improvement in U.S.-Egyptian economic relations. [See pp. 363B1, 354B3, 11D2; Vol. XVI, 250F3]

Egyptian Aid Talks. Dr. Aziz Sidky, Egyptian Industry Min., announced Nov. 21 that he would head an Egyptian mission to the USSR to present plans for a series of Egyptian projects for construction under the new Soviet-Egyptian aid agreement. The semi-official Middle East News Agency reported Nov. 20 that the USSR had offered to lend Egypt 700 million rubles ($175 million at official rates) for 17 yrs. at 2½%. The agreement reportedly left Egypt free to negotiate trade or aid pacts with Western nations. [See p. 371A1]

Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser announced Nov. 25 that Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi would fly to New York to resume talks with Intl. Bank Pres. Eugene R. Black on Egyptian compensation of Universal Suez Canal Co. stockholders. Cairo sources said that Nasser, who reportedly had halted anti-U.S. propaganda Nov. 25, also had ordered Fawzi to attempt improvement of Egyptian-U.S. relations. [See p. 363B1]

Malik on 'Ike' Doctrine. Lebanese Forgn. Min. Charles Malik told Parlt. in Beirut Nov. 26 that the U.S. had pledged "unlimited" economic & military assistance to Lebanon in return for Lebanese adherence to the Eisenhower Doctrine. Malik, defending the pro-Western policies of Premier Sami es-Solh, said that U.S. aid offers had been limited only by Lebanon's capacity to absorb such aid. He said the U.S. had given "clarification" that Lebanon was not committed, under the Eisenhower Doctrine, to involvement in U.S. military actions or Arab-Israeli peace efforts. He indicated that the U.S. had agreed to ease requirements for "counterpart funds" and would supply missiles equipment for the Lebanese Army. [See pp. 330B2, 322F3, 228C1]

(Lebanese security forces barred 17 Syrian Parlt. members from entering Lebanon Nov. 22 to attend a Lebanese Independence Day luncheon given by Patriarch Boulos Meoushi, anti-Govt. head of the Maronite Christian community in Lebanon. Syrian Parlt. Speaker Akram Hourani denounced the incident Nov. 22 as "despotic.") [See p. 337D1]

(A joint Lebanese-Pakistani communiqué issued Nov. 24, at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Beirut by Pakistani Pres. Iskander Mirza, pledged both nations to fight "any form of subversion now threatening them.")

UN Votes UNEF Budget. The UN Gen. Assembly voted Nov. 22 by 51-11 (19 abstentions) to approve a levy on UN member states to meet budget costs of the UN Emergency Force for the Middle East through 1958. The resolution, opposed by 9 Soviet-bloc nations, Chile & Ecuador, authorized Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld to spend $38.5 million for UNEF operations. Voluntary contributions already pledged were expected to reduce the UN levy to $30 million. [See p. 362F3]

(The U.S. announced Nov. 19 that it would increase its 1958 pledge for the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees to $18 million for relief & $5 million for rehabilitation. British delegates renewed Nov. 25 their earlier pledges of $2.9 million for the UNRWA during the first half of 1958.) [See p. 323C1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Brain Artery Blocked

Pres. Eisenhower, 67, suffered a blockage of a small artery in the brain Nov. 25. He was not incapacitated, and his doctors said Nov. 26 that he had an "excellent" outlook for "complete recovery within a reasonable period of time." By Nov. 27, the President was back to work on a restricted schedule.

The illness was described generally as a "mild stroke." But Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, the President's personal physician, said Nov. 26 that he could not call it a stroke because it had not been determined whether the artery had been blocked by a clot (a stroke) or by a vascular spasm.

The President's doctors said Nov. 26 that the disability was "mild & transitory" and would not require hospitalization. But they said Mr. Eisenhower "will require a period of rest & substantially decreased activity estimated at several weeks."

A report that Pres. Eisenhower had suffered a new heart attack was labeled erroneous. The doctors said Mr. Eisenhower's new ailment was unconnected with his heart condition. [See p. 366E-F2]

Speech Impaired. Thorough examination "showed no abnormalities other than a slight impairment in speech," the doctors said. But "this had improved perceptibly," it was announced at 3 p.m. Nov. 26, when the first medical report was issued.

By 6:15 the same day, a 2d medical bulletin said: The aphasia (speech impairment) was "manifested only by a hesitancy in saying certain difficult words. Reading, writing & reasoning powers are not affected. The President's physical strength is normal, and he is allowed to be up & about his home. . . . He is alert . . . and he discussed with interest & clarity recent events."

Diagnosis by 9 Doctors. Mr. Eisenhower had complained of "a chill" at 1 p.m. Nov. 25 after returning from an airport reception for King Mohammed V of Morocco. About 2 hours later he was examined by Maj. Gen. Snyder, 76, his personal physician; Col. Walter Tkach, Snyder's assistant; Col. Francis W. Pruitt, 55, internal medicine consultant of the Army Surgeon General's office; Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, 55, Walter Reed Army Hospital commander; Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Mattingly, 50, Walter Reed's chief cardiologist & medical department chief; Lt. Col. Roy E. Clausen Jr., 37, Walter Reed's neurological service chief.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1957 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

The 6 physicians diagnosed the President's ailment sometime between 3 & 4 p.m. Nov. 25 as "an occlusion of a small branch of the middle cerebral artery on the left side" but were unable to determine the cause.

The 6 doctors were joined Nov. 26 by 3 neurological consultants: Dr. Francis Michael Forster, 45, American Academy of Neurology pres. & Georgetown U. Medical School dean; Dr. Hiram Houston Merritt, 55, neurological service director at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York; Dr. James F. Hammill, assistant neurology professor at Columbia U.'s College of Physicians & Surgeons.

In their report at 6:15 p.m. Nov. 26, the neurologists (including Clausen) said there was "no evidence of a cerebral hemorrhage or any serious lesion of the cerebral vessels."

Ailment First Called 'Chill.' Despite the "occlusion" diagnosis, Mrs. Anne C. Wheaton, acting White House press secy.*, announced at 6 p.m. Nov. 25 only that Pres. Eisenhower had suffered "a chill" and would not attend a dinner that evening in honor of Mohammed V. In 2 subsequent announcements that evening and 2 the following morning, Mrs. Wheaton referred to Mr. Eisenhower's "illness" & "chill," said she thought Snyder did not consider it "serious" but did not disclose the true diagnosis.

Vice Pres. Nixon said after the Nov. 25 dinner, at nearly midnight, that the President's ailment was "exactly what the White House has announced—a chill."

The announcement that Mr. Eisenhower actually had suffered an occlusion of a cerebral artery was made at 3 p.m. Nov. 26, about 24 hours after the diagnosis had been made. Mrs. Wheaton explained to newsmen at that time that the diagnosis had been withheld because Snyder "wanted to observe the progress of the case and make a full & complete report . . . when he had all the facts."†

In issuing the 3 p.m. announcement, Mrs. Wheaton said the President had suffered "a form of heart attack, as I understand the medical language," but it turned out later that this was incorrect. Mrs. Wheaton explained in a supplement to the 6:15 p.m. bulletin that the doctors "are agreed that the President has not had another heart attack and that the present symptoms have no relationship to his previous heart atack."

Nixon Calls 'Ike' Capable. Vice Pres. Nixon, who apparently had not learned of the President's actual ailment until Nov. 26, conferred with Admin. leaders at the White House for 8 hours Nov. 26 and then told reporters that (a) Mr. Eisenhower was "fully capable" of making all necessary decisions; (b) Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers had informed him & the Cabinet that no delegation of Presidential powers was needed.

Nixon saw the President for 15 minutes Nov. 27 for the first time since Mr. Eisenhower's latest illness, then told reporters that he wanted "to scotch, once & for all, any reports that the President is in a condition that would make it necessary for him to consider resigning." Mr. Eisenhower's "mental clarity" was "just as sharp as ever," Nixon asserted.

Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) of the Senate GOP Policy Com. said Nov. 26 that the President's scheduled Dec. 3-4 conferences with Congressional leaders "should proceed as planned" but that Nixon "should head up those conferences in the place of the President to show the country that the business of the Govt. is going on." Similar suggestions were made by other political leaders.

Nixon, however, repeatedly made it clear that he would help the President & act as his delegate whenever he was called on but would not seek to take over any duties of the President or of Presidential aides.

Other Reaction. Most political & world leaders expressed sympathy & hope for the President's speedy recovery. Pope Pius XII interrupted his work Nov. 26, on being told of Mr. Eisenhower's illness, and offered prayers for recovery.

The stock market suffered a sharp break on the news. The value of shares listed on the N.Y. Stock Exchange dropped $4.47 billion in 20 minutes Nov. 26 but recovered completely Nov. 27. [See p. 351C2]

●

Other Presidential News. A plea for public support of mutual aid was made in Pres. Eisenhower's behalf by Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell in New York Nov. 26 at the convention of the Mfg. Chemists Assn. Mitchell delivered the gist of a speech the President had planned to broadcast from Cleveland as part of a series of reassuring talks on defense. The Cleveland address had been canceled following Mr. Eisenhower's illness. Mitchell said the Admin. would ask Congress in January for broader authority to reduce import restrictions reciprocally with other nations and to extend the Trade Agreements Act for longer than the current 3 years. Mutual aid had helped thwart "the Communist hope to circle the world" and had helped keep Greece, Iran, Viet Nam & "many others" out of the Red orbit, Mitchell said. He called economic aid neither "a giveaway" nor "visionary" but "defensive & constructive." [See pp. 363D1-364E3]

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 25 created a Trade Policy Com. headed by Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks to help him administer the reciprocal trade program. Other members: State Secy. John Foster Dulles, Treasury Secy. Robt. B. Anderson, Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy, Interior Secy. Fred A. Seaton, Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, Labor Secy. Jas. P. Mitchell. . . . Mr. Eisenhower Nov. 18 proclaimed Nov. 19, the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as "Equal Opportunity Day" and urged an end to job bias based on race, color or creed. [See p. 333C-D1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 8 dedicated the Atomic Energy Comm.'s new $13,300,000 hq. in Germantown, Md. He said "man's judgment & intelligence must measure up quickly to his inventive genius or mankind's future is bleak indeed." . . . The President conferred Nov. 12 with Labor Party foreign spokesman Aneurin Bevan, who said later that he had suggested a new East-West "summit" meeting because both sides "are now capable of mutual mass destruction" and therefore had "a common interest on which some common action may be based." [See p. 361G2]

Pres. Eisenhower spent Nov. 15-21 on a working-golfing vacation at the Augusta (Ga.) Natl. Golf Club. [See pp. 355D3, 340D2, C3, 333C2] . . . Mrs. Eisenhower celebrated her 61st birthday Nov. 14. . . . Sherman Adams, the Asst. to the President, denied at a Republican Forum meeting in Chicago Nov. 18 that any "palace guard" kept criticism or other information from Mr. Eisenhower. The President's "staff sees to it that he is the best informed man in the country," Adams asserted. He said Mr. Eisenhower "himself" had coined the term "modern Republicanism." [See p. 331C2]

Pres. Eisenhower told Rep. Charles E. Chamberlain (R., Mich.) in a letter made public by Chamberlain Nov. 12 that while the problem of inflation required constant attention, it "is not as serious today as it has been up to recently." Chamberlain had urged a White House conference on inflation. [See p. 355C3] . . . The Gen. Services Admin. announced Nov. 6 that, starting early in 1958, it would publish a series of annual volumes of "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States." The first volume was to cover 1957 and include Pres. Eisenhower's formal messages to Congress, addresses, news conference transcripts, etc. (Ex-Pres. Truman, in a N.Y. speech Nov. 14, proposed "an official & current publication of all the public utterances of the President.")

DEFENSE

Senate Investigation

An inquiry into the U.S.' apparent lag behind the USSR in military science & technology was opened in Washington Nov. 25 by the Senate Preparedness Subcom. Committee Chairman Lyndon Baines Johnson (Tex.), Senate Democratic leader, asserted in an opening statement that "our goal is to find out what has to be done." He abjured the "blind alleys of partisanship" in the investigation. Americans had believed "we were well ahead of Russia" in science, "scientific weapons & technology," Johnson said, but "the satellites that are whistling above our heads" had demonstrated "that we have lost an important battle in technology." [See pp. 365E2, 353D3]

Developments of the inquiry:

Dr. Edward H. Teller, Hungarian-born physics prof. at the U. of California Radiological Laboratory and a principal developer of the U.S. H-bomb, testified Nov. 25 that the Soviet earth

*In the absence of James C. Hagerty, who had been in Paris attending to arrangements for the Dec. 16 NATO conference. Hagerty returned to Washington the evening of Nov. 26.

†Reporters recalled that, on Snyder's advice, at first Pres. Eisenhower's Sept. 1955 heart attack had been called a "digestive upset," not serious [see Vol. XV, p. 319G2-E3], and the President's June 1956 ileitis attack had been described similarly. [See Vol. XVI, p. 192E1-B2]

satellites had both military & scientific significance. Militarily, "it shows that the Russians are . . . very far along in rocket development," he said. "In ballistic missiles," Teller said, he thought the Russians "are ahead of us." He asserted that "we had a most impressive lead" in radar but added: "I doubt . . . that we have this lead now."

According to Teller, "the immediate danger . . . is in the missile field," although "we have ourselves a very healthy missile program, and we have had it for a few years." He opposed a "rapid reorganization" of the U.S. missile effort because "this could rock the boat" and retard rather than advance the program. He held that the missile effort was "excellent . . . as it stands today" but "is not good enough." He indicated that Russians had won the lead in missiles because they had started missile development early and had not waited, as Americans had, to develop a compact nuclear warhead that could fit into a missile.

Teller agreed that some U.S. secrets had leaked to the Soviets but denied that they "caught up with us because they stole secrets. They caught up with us because they worked harder." He stressed the importance of being "generous with money" in the "many" places in the missile & atomic fields where it could be used effectively. Failure to make "such reasonable expenditures" would mean that "we will have fallen far short of the kind of response which we should make to the present situation," Teller declared.

Teller advised, as an essential response to Soviet missile progress, that the U.S. make sure its strategic bomber force was so dispersed at wideflung bases that it "cannot be destroyed" by a sudden attack. He said the U.S. should make plans for quick industrial recovery after a missile attack and should build radiation-proof shelters for protecting lives and storing food, supplies & even industrial equipment. He urged "the fullest cooperation with our allies" in general technical development and "most particularly in the application of science & technology to the development of weapons." He conceded that there was "danger" in this because "we cannot cooperate fully without sharing our secrets." But he called this "a danger which we must accept" since "the danger of not cooperating" & "falling behind" was "much greater." He held that "secrecy is still important, but less important than it used to be; and speed of development . . . is more important than ever."

Teller suggested that science teaching in the U.S. might improve if science teachers were paid more and if the U.S. attitude were changed so that instead of being ridiculed, scientists would get "as much admiration as a football player"—but no more.

Teller said he was sure the Russians would try to get to the moon & planets. "They have all the technical foundations" and "have advertised that they will do it, to their own people. . . . They have made films of it and shown . . . how they will do it." If they fail, "they lose face internally," he continued. "Why should they do all these things if they would not be planning it? And furthermore, it is in my opinion the reasonable & right thing to do."

Dr. Vannevar Bush, Carnegie Institution pres. & ex-head of the Research & Dvpt. Board, amplified Teller's warning about bomber dispersal. Bush said Nov. 25 that the U.S. must make sure the Strategic Air Command "cannot be put out of commission by a single [ICBM] salvo." He warned that the U.S. must disperse its missile bases and keep them secret. "We must not get in the position where we have missiles & the enemy has missiles, and he knows where ours are and we don't know where his are."

Bush said inter-service rivalry & the absence of unified war plans should be overcome by creating a central military board composed of civilian & top military members. The Joint Chiefs of Staff could not do this job, he said, because a man could not be "a forceful leader of a service . . . responsible for keeping the morale of that service at a high pitch" and "at the same time . . . sit down with 2 others, forget all of his service responsibilities and plan actions from a national standpoint for all 3 services."

Bush pointed out that a guidance system for an effective ICBM armed with an H-bomb warhead would have to have "a precision of 10 times that necessary" to put an earth satellite into an orbit.

Dr. John Chipman, head of MIT's metallurgy department, testified Nov. 25, on the basis of a recent tour of the USSR, that Soviet metallurgical development, as exemplified by a modern plant he had seen in Magnitogorsk, was "as good as any you'll find in this country or in Europe." Laboratory equipment in research institutes of the Soviet Academy of Sciences was superior to "anything I can lay my hands on in my work," he said. He reported that Russia was graduating 4,500 metallurgists a year, as compared with the U.S.' 650.

Lt. Gen. James Harold Doolittle, 60, retired World War II AF hero who had been serving as chrmn. of the Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics & of the AF Scientific Advisory Board and as a member of the President's Board on Forgn. Intelligence, recommended Nov. 26 that "evolutionary, not revolutionary," changes be made in the military establishment that would "eliminate destructive competition." He proposed that the Defense Secy. be given "an advisory military staff" composed of "young progressive people who have had . . . experience in all 3 services." They would aid the Defense Secy. "in resolving the honest differences of opinion that now occur between dedicated military people." Doolittle predicted that "some day . . . we will have to have an old-type general staff with a head" so that the U.S. could coordinate plans & operations "on a more rapid basis than we are able to do it today."

Doolittle expressed a belief that "the rate of Russian progress [in science & technology] is much rapider than ours, that in some areas she has already passed us. If the rate continues, she will pass us in all." He said the USSR had passed the U.S. in IRBMs & ICBMs because: (1) "She started sooner . . . in 1946, and we did not start a coordinated effort until 1953"; (2) "she is working harder than we are—even in her schools"; (3) "she is sacrificing more than we are; she has a true arms economy; we have . . . something of a butter economy." In order to catch up, he said, "we must overhaul our own educational system. . . . We need more classrooms," "more" & "better" science teachers; "the scientist & the educator must be given more prestige & . . . more pay"; science students must get "more encouragement."

Doolittle also urged greater priority to developing an anti-missile missile. [See p. 372F2-D3]

Dr. John P. Hagan, director of the Navy-run Vanguard satellite program, testified Nov. 26 that "had we been given top priority & all the things that go with it—men, money & materials—we certainly could have . . . been ahead of the Russians" with a satellite. He said a decision to speed up the program was made about July 15, "some months before sputnik." Hagan said he had asked in 1955 for a higher priority on the project but that higher authority had rejected his request. He reported that "there has always been a great sense of urgency on the part of the people working on the project" and that "the only limitation . . . on speed has been that based on the decisions made earlier . . . on priority & funding. The limitation on priority was that the project must never interfere with our higher-priority ballistic missiles projects." [See p. 364E3]

Allen W. Dulles, Central Intelligence Agency director, testified in closed session Nov. 26. Sen. Johnson said later that he had confirmed that the USSR was "outstripping" the U.S. in "developing a scientific & technoloiical manpower pool." The USSR this year "will have 140,000 graduates in science & engineering" as compared with the U.S.' 100,000. Dulles said the Soviet economy "had been growing rapidly faster" than the U.S.' Soviet output of "military goods & services was roughly equal in value to our own although its [Russia's] gross national product was only 42%" of the U.S.', Dulles reported.

Thor, Jupiter Output Ordered. Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy told the subcommittee Nov. 27 that he was ordering full production of the 2 rival U.S. IRBMs, the AF's Thor & the Army's Jupiter. "While neither . . . [had] completed its development phase, they both are at a point at which we believe we can . . . make a sound decision to program additional production for operational purposes," he said [see p. 262A2]. He said this would make possible a U.S. IRBM squadron in England by the end of 1958.

McElroy agreed that the USSR "obviously" was ahead of the U.S. in missiles that could put a satellite into an orbit but he refused to agree that the Soviets led in longrange missiles.

In order to equal or surpass the USSR in overall defense, McElroy said, the U.S. should: (a) speed operational development of IRBMs, (b) protect the strategic bomber force from a knockout blow, (c) improve "detection devices" to warn against ballistic & future weapons, (d) speed development of an anti-missile missile, (e) speed work on naval IRBMs, (f) continue ICBM development, (g) explore several satellite possibilities.

LABOR

Bakers Suspended. The Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union of Amer. was suspended from the AFL-CIO Nov. 15 by George Meany, federation pres., for "failure & refusal" to meet a Nov. 15 deadline (fixed by the AFL-CIO Exec. Council) to "eliminate corrupt influences from the union." The Bakery Workers' executive board, meeting in Washington Nov. 14, had called for a convention to elect new union officers but had refused to bar James G. Cross from running for reelection as president. Cross, chief target of the AFL-CIO cleanup directive, told newsmen Nov. 15 that his union's suspension was in violation of the AFL-CIO constitution and said it would be appealed to the AFL-CIO convention. He acknowledged that he had made "serious errors of judgment" in handling union funds. [See p. 348A3]

Teamsters. Dave Beck Jr., 40, was found guilty of grand larceny (taking $4,650 from sale of 2 Cadillacs owned by the Bro'hood of Teamsters) by a Superior Court jury in Seattle Nov. 23. Sentencing was postponed. [See pp. 245C2, 318C1]

5 NYC "paper locals" (258, 269, 275, 284, 362) had their Teamster charters revoked Nov. 13 as illegitimate unions. "Paper" Local 295 remained in trusteeship. [See p. 335D1]

●

United Textile Workers' efforts to comply with an AFL-CIO anti-corruption reform deadline of Nov. 15 were approved by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany Nov. 6. The union was ordered Nov. 19 by Peter M. McGavin, its director designated by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Com., to replace Joseph Jacobs of Atlanta as its general counsel. [See p. 244G3] . . . **Vincente J. (Jimmy) Squillante,** 40, alleged leader of racketeering in the N.Y. private garbage collection industry, had his 3-yr. probation (for failure to file 1948-49 federal income tax returns) revoked by Fed. Judge Irving R. Kaufman in New York Nov. 27. Squillante was given concurrent one-yr. jail sentences on each of 2 counts. (Squillante, his brother Nunzio & Carmen De Cabia were charged Nov. 22 in Mineola, N.Y. with extortion & attempted extortion in having forced Angelo Recchia of New Hyde Park, N.Y. to give De Cabia his contract to collect garbage at the East Meadow apartment development near Mitchel AF base.) [See p. 374D-F1] . . . **Distillery, Rectifying, Wine & Allied Workers Intl. Union** convention in Washington split Nov. 26 when 13 officers who had resigned Nov. 25 disrupted proceedings being conducted by Peter M. McGavin, AFL-CIO "monitor" of the union's anti-corruption reform program. After McGavin declared the convention adjourned, resigned Pres. Joseph D. O'Neill of Chicago reconvened it with over half the delegates attending. O'Neill, secy.-treas. Geo. J. Oneto of Union City, N.J. & 11 other resigned officers were reelected by the "rebel" session. [See p. 173D1]

FOREIGN

Britain. Prime Min. Harold Macmillan Nov. 7 denied Labor Party charges that his Govt. was "making war" on British unionists & workers in its effort to halt inflation. Macmillan had warned Nov. 1 that further British wage demands could be granted only at the expense of pensioners & the unorganized middle classes. Exchequer Chancellor Peter Thorneycroft & Labor Min. Iain Macleod had warned British unions Oct. 29-30 that the Govt. would fight wage demands it considered inflationary or excessive. (The Govt. announced plans Nov. 6 for pension increases to £4 [$11.20] weekly for married couples and £4 5s [$11.90] weekly for 100% war disability. Health Min. Derek C. Walker-Smith had rejected Nov. 1 a 3% pay rise awarded to Natl. Health Svc. workers by arbitration) [see pp. 314A-C2, 213E3]. The British Trades Union Congress, meeting in Blackpool, Eng., voted Sept. 6 to reject Govt. demands for wage restraints while "prices & profits remain uncontrolled." It indorsed Transport & Gen. Workers Union Gen. Secy. Frank Cousin's proposal that individual unions be freed to strike for raises. [See p. 118F2] . . . The Labor Party's annual conference, begun in Brighton, Eng. Sept. 30, voted Oct. 2 by 5,309,000 to 1,276,000 to accept party leader Hugh Gaitskell's proposals for future nationalization through Govt. acquisition of stock, rather than outright Govt. managerial control of industry. Delegates approved Oct. 1 a Labor Party pension plan that would call for retirement at ½ pay at age 65 and would be based on contributions rather than taxes. Dr. Edith Summerskill & Kenneth Younger were replaced Nov. 14 as members of the Labor Party "Shadow Cabt." (Parliamentary Com.) by Patrick Gordon-Walker & Arthur Bottomley. [See p. 332E2; Vol. XVI, 396E3] . . . Prime Min. Macmillan announced Sept. 16 a Cabt. revision in which: Viscount Hailsham (named Sept. 17 to succeed Oliver Poole as Conservative Party chairman) replaced the Earl of Home as Lord Pres. of the Council; Geoffrey William Lloyd replaced Hailsham as Education Min.; Derek Colclough Walker-Smith succeeded Dennis Vosper as Health Min.; John Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan was named Board of Trade State Min. and was replaced as Health Ministry Parlt. Secy. by Richard Hilton Marler Thompson. Macmillan elevated Education Min. Lloyd & Paymaster Gen. Reginald Maulding to Cabt. rank, increasing his Cabt. to 19 members. [See pp. 213B3, 42A2, 9B-C1] . . . Dr. Nathaniel Micklem, ex-pres. of Mansfield College, Oxford U., & new Liberal Party leader, told the party's annual assembly in Southport, Eng. Sept. 19 that the Liberals would continue to oppose both Labor & Conservative Govt. policies. [See p. 162B2] . . . Dingle Foot, Liberal Parlt. member who bolted to the Labor Party in July 1956, was reelected to Parlt. Oct. 24 in a by-election in Ipswich that saw Laborites double their 1955 margin for the seat. Laborite candidate John Diamond polled 18,895 votes to 10,521 for the Conservative & 7,393 for the Liberal in a by-election Sept. 13 in Gloucester. [See p. 213E3] . . . Home Secy. R. A. Butler announced Nov. 14 formation of a 3-man tribunal to investigate Labor Party charges that Exchequer Chancellor Thorneycroft had disclosed to ex-Conservative Party leader Oliver Poole his intention to raise British bank rates from 5% to 7% and that Poole then had profited from the increase. The Govt. Sept. 26 had refused Laborite requests (made Sept. 23) for the recall of Parlt. to investigate the alleged "leak." [See p. 314C2] . . . The British Govt. Oct. 30 drew $250 million of the $500 million credit established with the U.S. Export-Import Bank during the Suez Canal crisis. The withdrawal brought British gold & dollar reserves to $2.093 billion for October, an increase of $243 million. [See pp. 314B2, 42G1] . . . "The Sunday Express" [see p. 42A2] reported Nov. 24 that Princess Margaret still wanted to marry Group Capt. Peter Townsend and had angered Queen Elizabeth II by missing a palace dinner party Nov. 20 in celebration of the queen's 10th wedding anniversary. (Court circles denied the story.) The queen Nov. 14 had announced the abolition, effective in 1959, of traditional court presentation parties in favor of additional royal garden parties. [See pp. 354C3, 312D3, 280G3] . . . Lord Altrincham, British peer who publicly criticized the queen Aug. 3, wrote Nov. 1 in "The Natl. & English Review" that, during her U.S. visit, the queen had shown "every sign of being a [TV] star in the making." (British playwright John Osborne, writing Sept. 22 in "Encounter," denounced "queen worship" & "royalty religion" as "'national swill' because it is poisonous." The Marquess of Londonderry apologized publicly Aug. 26 for his "bad manners" in having joined the queen's critics.) [See pp. 328C3, 270C2, 253F3] . . . The Govt. announced Nov. 5 that it would seek creation of life peerages, with rights to sit & vote in the House of Lords, for both men & women. The measure would end the Upper House ban on women members. [See pp. 270D2, 16G3] . . . A Govt. White Paper published Oct. 31 described the 1956 Govt. disclosure of wiretap information to the Bar Council as a "mistaken decision." [See p. 213B3] . . . A Govt.-appointed Com. on Homosexual Offenses & Prostitution, with Sir John Wolfenden, Reading U. vice chancellor, as chairman, urged in its report Sept. 4 that private homosexuality between persons over 21 should not be considered a criminal offense but that penalties for public prostitution should be increased. [See p. 118A2] . . . Sir Denis Henry Truscott, 49, chrmn. of Brown, Knight & Truscott, Ltd., printers, was elected Sept. 28 to succeed Sir George Cullum Welch as Lord Mayor of London. [See Vol. XVI, p. 443G2]

Ethiopia. Hailemariam Kebede, about 60, Columbia U.-educated Social Affairs Ministry dir.-gen., was elected Nov. 21 as pres. of the 210-seat Chamber of Deputies of Ethiopia's first elected Parliament. Bitwoded Makonnen Endalkatchaw, premier since the British liberation of Ethiopia from Italy in 1941, had been named pres. of the 53-seat Senate Nov. 1. (210 deputies had been chosen from a list of 491 candidates in general elections ending Oct. 10. Due to the absence of political parties in Ethiopia, candidates campaigned on their personal records.) Emperor Haile Selassie Nov. 21 confirmed Defense Min. Ras Abede Aragai as Council of Mins. (Cabt.) chairman without the title of premier and approved the following Cabt. appointments: Forgn. Min. & Dep. Premier—Ato Aklilou Abtewold; Natl. Defense Ministry State Min.—Maj Gen. Mered Magnesha; Army Cmndr.-in-Chief—Brig. Gen. Kebede Gebru; Pensions & Supplies Min.—Blatta Zawdie Belayneh; Public Health—Ato Getahun Tesseman. [See p. 146B1; Vol. XV, 433F3]

Ghana. First Secy. Dimitri F. Safonov & trade expert V. J. Smirnov of the Soviet Embassy in London arrived in Accra Nov. 19 to open talks on establishment of trade & diplomatic relations between Ghana & the USSR. [See pp. 333C1, 79A3] . . . Info. Min. Kofi Baako announced Nov. 11 that 7 African nations (Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia) had agreed to attend an Accra conference on African colonial & race questions in 1958. [See p. 73F3] . . . Interior Min. Krobo Edusei warned in Accra Sept. 27 that anyone "who gives a speech to the discredit of the Govt. will be removed to a detention camp." . . . Prime Min. Kwame Nkrumah announced Sept. 24 that contempt charges against Ian Colvin, "London Daily Telegraph" correspondent, had been dropped & that Colvin & his lawyer, Christopher Shawcross (barred from reentering Ghana Sept. 18), would not be permitted to return to the country. Nkrumah consented Sept. 25 to admit London lawyer Phineas Quass to challenge the constitutionality of Ghana's deportation of anti-Govt. Moslem leaders Othman Larden & Amadu Baba. [See Vol. XVI, p. 310F2-A3]

Indo-China. South Viet Nam Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem, ending a 4-day state visit to India for talks with Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, said Nov. 9 that Viet Nam, although under SEATO protection, would not join any military alliance. Ngo Oct. 29 had estimated North Viet Nam Communist forces at 450,000-500,000 men and had listed South Viet Nam strength at 150,000. 8 Saigon Chinese newspaper publishers were indicted Oct. 4 on charges of illegally aiding Chinese who refused to comply with a law requiring them to choose Viet Nam or Natl. Chinese citizenship. [See p. 339C-E3]

Communist Pathet Laos troops, arms & administrators were transferred Nov. 18 to the Royal Laotian Army & Govt. under an agreement for reintegration in Laos of Phongsaly & Samneua Provinces, Pathet Laos strongholds since 1954. The

Laotian Natl. Assembly voted unanimously Nov. 19 to approve a new "Union Cabt." formed by Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma & including Pathet Laos leaders Prince Souphanouvong (Phouma's half-brother) & Phoumi Vong Vichit as Planning, Reconstruction & Town Planning, and Protocol & Fine Arts Mins., respectively. The U.S. State Dept. Nov. 20 expressed U.S. concern over the new Laotian Govt. [See p. 188F3; Vol. XVI, 351D3]

The Cambodian Cabt. resigned Nov. 20 on grounds that its mandate had been ended with the recent return to good health & active work of ex-Premier Prince Norodom Sihanouk. [See p. 214E2]

Japan. Premier Nobusuke Kishi left Tokyo Nov. 18 on a 19-day good will tour of South Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos, Fed. of Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines, Australia & New Zealand—all World War II enemies of Japan. [See pp. 229B1, 205E1] . . . The first Japanese-designed & built jet fighters were disclosed Nov. 23 to be under test by the Fuji Heavy Industry Co. for delivery to Japan's Self-Defense Bd. The Defense Board was said Nov. 24 to be seeking establishment of a missile test range on Nii-Jima (I.) for work with Swiss-made Erikon guided missiles. [See Vol. XVI, p. 154B2] . . . Japanese Socialist & student groups protested Nov. 25 against the ouster Nov. 24 of pro-Communist Mayor Kamejiro Senaga of Naha, Okinaway by a 17-10 non-confidence vote of the City Assembly. The non-confidence vote had followed action Nov. 24 by Lt. Gen. James E. Moore, U.S. High Comm. for Okinawa, to change Ryukyu I. ordnances to permit Senaga's ouster by a pro-U.S. City Assembly bloc, which had gained power in elections held Aug. 4. [See p. 205C1; Vol. XVI, p. 436F1] . . . Japanese repatriates returning from Soviet-held Sakhalin I. reported Oct. 18 that Soviet authorities had divided the island following fighting between Korean groups at odds over the question of repatriation. [See Vol. XVI, p. 436G1] . . . Japan's leftist Gen. Council of Trade Unions began Oct. 19 a series of steel, shipbuilding, transport, mining & Govt. monopoly strikes in its annual fall wage drive. [See p. 229A2] . . . The Japanese Economic Planning Bd. reported Nov. 16 that Japan's natl. income had increased by 14% during 1956-57, reaching 7,685,500,000,000 yen ($21.35 billion) or a per-capita income of 85,205 yen ($237). [See p. 32E-B1] . . . The first Intl. Nisei Convention, attended largely by Hawaiian- & U.S.-born Americans of Japanese descent, opened Oct. 24 in Tokyo.

Sweden. Premier Tage Erlander & an all-Socialist Cabt., including Forgn. Min. Oesten Unden, were sworn in Oct. 31 following the resignation Oct. 26 of Erlander's Socialist-Agrarian Coalition Cabt. Agrarians had quit the Cabt. Oct. 22 in protest against Socialist pension plans approved by 46.4% of Sweden's voters in a Natl. referendum Oct. 13. The pension plan, to be effective in 1990, provided for payments of 65% of average income after 30 years' work. [See p. 355B2]

Turkey. Premier Adnan Menderes announced Nov. 25 formation of a new Cabt. that included, for the first time, Ministries of Propaganda & Reconstruction. Members of the new Cabt. besides Menderes: Forgn. Affairs Min. —Fatin Rustu Zorlu; State Mins.—Tevfik Ileri, Muzaffer Kurbanoglu, Emin Kalafat; Press & Tourism—Sitki Yircali; Justice—Esat Budakoglu; Defense—Shemi Ergin; Interior —Namik Gedik; Finance—Hasan Polatkan; Eductn. — Celal Yardimci; Public Works — Ethem Menderes; Economy & Trade—Abdullah Akaer; Health—Lufti Kirdar; Monopolies—Hadi Husmen; Agri.—Nedim Okmen; Communications—Fevzi Uchaner; Labor—Hayrettin Erkmen; Industry—Samet Agaoglu; Bldg. Improvement —Medeni Berk. [See p. 366B3] . . . Economy & Trade Min. Akaer announced Nov. 20 a ban on the purchase, sale or transfer of all cotton stocks except those held by the Govt. He ordered a national inventory of all cotton & foodstuffs. Menderes rejected Nov. 25 industry protests against the decrees, which had been ordered to fix prices & halt Turkey's inflation. . . . Govt. decrees issued Nov. 25 placed the distribution, pricing & content of all Turkish newspaper & magazine advertising under Govt. control. [See p. 42F1]

West Germany. Members of the West German Bundestag (Lower House) voted Oct. 22 by 274-193 (9 abstentions) to confirm Dr. Konrad Adenauer in his 3d term as West German Chancellor. Other members of Adenauer's Cabt., nominated Oct. 28 by Pres. Theodor Heuss & approved Oct. 29 by the Bundestag: Forgn. Affairs Min.—Dr. Heinrich von Brentano de Tremezzo; Defense—Franz Josef Strauss; Economy—Dr. Ludwig Erhard; Finance—Franz Etzel; Justice—Fritz Schaeffer (replacing Dr. Hans Joachim von Merkatz); Interior—Dr. Gerhard Schroeder; Agriculture—Dr. Heinrich Luebke; Labor—Theodor Blank (replacing Anton Storch); Posts—Richard Stuecklen (replacing Dr. Ernst Limmer); Refugee Affairs—Dr. Theodor Oberlaender; Atomic Energy & Power—Dr. Siegfried Balke; All-German Affairs—Dr. Ernst Limmer (replacing Jacob Kaiser); Youth & Family Affairs—Dr. Franz-Josef Wuermeling; Housing—Paul Luecke (replacing Dr. Viktor-Emmanuel Preusker); Bundesrat Affairs—von Merkatz; Transport —Dr. Hans Christoph Seebohm; Federal Assets—Hermann Lindrath [see pp. 301E3-302F1; Vol. XIII, 398A1]. Adenauer Oct. 30 named Economy Min. Erhard as Vice Chancellor, making him Adenauer's deputy & presumed choice for successor as Chancellor. [See p. 228A2] . . . Social Dem. Party Chrmn. Ehrich Ollenhauer, under attack for his alleged failure to campaign vigorously against Adenauer in the recent West German general elections, was re-elected Oct. 30 as Social Dem. leader in the Bundestag. 3 new Socialist deputy leaders named: Prof. Carlo Schmidt of Mannheim; Herbert Wehner of Hamburg & Fritz Erler of Baden-Wuerttemberg. (Wehner & Schmidt, leaders of a movement for reform of the Social Dem. Party, were credited with the return of Max Brauer, 70, as Lord Mayor of Hamburg in Hamburg city-state elections Nov. 10. Social Dems. won 551,568 votes & 68 seats in the Hamburg Parlt., Christian Dems. 330,363 votes & 41 seats, Free Dems. 87,981 votes & 11 seats. Andreas Urschlechter, 38, was elected Nov. 18 as Social Dem. Lord Mayor of Nuremburg.) [See p. 302A1, E1] . . . Christion Dems. & German party members were reported Nov. 16 to have formed a coalition Govt. with Social Dems. in Lower Saxony after ending their coalition with Free Dems. & Refugee Party members who had attempted to ally with neo-Nazi deputies. [See p. 302A-F1] . . . Dr. Hanns Seidel, Christian Social Union (Bavarian Christian Dems.) chairman, became Bavarian state Minister-Pres. Oct. 16 following the resignation Oct. 8 of Socialist Wilhelm Hoegner. . . . The West Berlin City Parlt. voted Oct. 3 by 86-10 (22 abstentions) to elect Social Dem. Willy Brandt, 43, to succeed the late Otto Suhr as West Berlin Governing Mayor. (West Berlin began construction of a new Jewish community center Nov. 10, the 20th anniversary of Nazi destruction on "Crystal Night" Nov. 10, 1938 of the Berlin & other German synagogues.) [See pp. 302C2, 288D2] . . . Ex-Field Marshall Ferdinand Schoerner, 65, was sentenced Oct. 15 by a Munich court to 4½ years in prison for ordering the arbitrary executions of 3 German soldiers for "cowardice" during the last days of World War II. [See p. 302C2] . . . Defense Min. Franz Josef Strauss disclosed Sept. 21 the dismissal of Brig. Gen. Burkhardt Mueller-Hillebrand for insubordination in opposing the promotion of a Bundeswehr staff officer. [See p. 333B2] . . . The European Coal & Steel Community's High Authority was reported Oct. 5 to have rebuked then-Economics Min. Ludwig Erhard for threatening reprisals against West German coal operators for 5% to 8% coal price increases Oct. 1. (The "Frankfurter Rundschau" reported Oct. 31 that the Krupp & August Thyssen industries had begun recentralization measures that would make them the dominant steel producing firms in the European common market, with respective annual outputs of 3.3 million & 6 million tons of raw steel.) [See pp. 228D1, 32A-E1; Vol. XVI, 234F2, 154F1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The U.S. Public Health Service, through the Natl. Cancer Inst. (Washn.), announced Nov. 2 that contracts had been let to 4 research organizations to produce chemical syntheses of antimetabolites (hormonal substances) for study of their effect in inhibiting growth of cancer [see Vol. XV, p. 178G2]. Dr. Ernest L. Wynder of Sloan-Kettering Inst. (N.Y.) said Oct. 28 that studies for the Amer. Cancer Soc. had indicated

that cancer of the mouth & larynx occurred 10 times more often in persons who drank liquor heavily than in light or non-drinkers. He noted that most heavy drinkers also were heavy smokers [see p. 142G3]. "Medical Times" magazine reported Nov. 3 that a survey of 2,122 general-practitioner MDs in the U.S. showed that 31% had reduced or given up their cigarette smoking, 10% had increased it, 3% had changed to cigars or pipes, 56% had not changed their cigarette-smoking habits the past 5 years (coincident with widespread discussion of cigarette smoking as a possible cause of cancer). [See p. 190F3] . . . The Hoxsey Cancer Clinic in Portage, Pa. was barred from dealing with out-of-state patients under an injunction issued, effective Nov. 1, by Fed. Judge John L. Miller in Pittsburgh. The clinic was enjoined against advertising its pills or treatment as a cancer "cure." [See Vol. XVI, p. 123C3] . . . Betty Corstofphine, 35, of Newark, N.J., blind for 18 years, disclosed Nov. 20 that she saw flashes of light conveyed by a photocell device with wires implanted in her brain in a test Oct. 29 in Los Angeles. The test was made to further research aimed at developing electric seeing aids. [See Vol. XV, p. 96E3] . . . Paralytic polio cases in the U.S. during the Jan.-Sept. period declined from 7,886 in 1955 to 1,576 this year, Health-Eductn.-Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom reported Oct. 10. He said than enough Salk vaccine now was available to innoculate 37 million Americans under age 40 not yet vaccinated against polio. [See p. 33E1] . . . Syphilis cases in the U.S. increased to 131,763 last year as against 123,004 in 1955, the Public Health Service reported Oct. 21. [See p. 101C2] . . . Development by Schenlabs Pharmaceuticals of Neutrapen, a drug to counteract harmful side effects of penicillin, was reported Oct. 3 at a Food & Drug Admin. symposium on antibiotics held in Washington. . . . Data & art objects brought from Europe & the Far East in 1952 by the late Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey in connection with his research on sex practices were ordered released by U.S. Customs agents in New York Nov. 1 by Fed. Judge Edmund L. Palmieri, who ruled on an action brought by the Inst. for Sex Research of Indiana U. [See p. 288C1]

●

Gen. Electric Research Lab. in Schenectady, N.Y. reported Nov. 25 that it had succeeded experimentally in directly converting heat to electricity with a non-moving device employing 2,500° heat to cause electrons to escape from metal. [See p. 51E-F1] . . . **Max Rudolph,** a Met. Opera (N.Y.) conductor, was named Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra conductor Nov. 23 (effective next October) to succeed Thor Johnson. [See p. 375D2] . . . **Soviet composers,** including Mark Fradkin, Modest Tabachnikov & Ludmila Lyadova, have employed "ghostwriters" to complete the writing of popular songs claimed by the better-known composers, Moscow "Literary Gazette" said Nov. 21 in an article denouncing the practice. . . . **Subliminal TV** announcements (flashed on screen too briefly to be recognized by the eye but presumably long enough to register in viewer's subconscious mind) asking viewers to write the station failed to produce noticeable results after a recent test. TV station WTWO of Bangor, Me. reported to the FCC Nov. 26. . . . **Dr. Harold C. Urey,** U. of Chicago nuclear physicist, was revealed Nov. 25 to have accepted a post at the U. of Calif. in Berkeley (effective June 1) for research into the earth's climates during successive geological ages. [See Vol. XV, p. 231C1]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Nov. 23

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,757	*$22,731	*$21,910
Currency circulation	*$31,336	*$31,287	*$31,269
Banks			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$31,387	*$31,301	*$29,948
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$449	*$450	*$491
N. Y. bank clearings	$11,987,267,988	$10,055,887,826	$10,146,947,088
England note circulation	*£1,987.035	*£1,983.512	*£1,894.44
N. Y. Stock Exchange			
Stock sales (shares)	12,505,122	11,671,330	9,001,870
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	183.41	182.26	201.35
Bond sales (par value)	$26,557,000	$25,921,000	$23,526,250
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	84.29	83.93	90.50
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	[e]177,289	164,568	136,245
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]6,831,020	6,796,220	7,164,750
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,400,000	9,820,000	10,201,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,953	*11,914	*11,589
Carloadings (cars)	[b]647,298	675,273	763,898
	Oct.	**Sept.**	**Oct. 1956**
Ind'l output§¶	142	144	146
Steel output (tons)	9,197,717	8,977,906	11,048,513
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.57⅛	$2.58⅝	$2.71⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.49¾	$1.51½	$1.62½
Cotton (lb.)	$.367	$.363	$.3455
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$32.67	$33.00	$61.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.28	$6.29	$6.10
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]117.8	117.8	115.7
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]143	135	151
Failures (Nov. 14)‡	306	266	240
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Sept.**	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1956**
Imports	*$1,008	*$1,042.4	*$995.2
Exports	*$1,541.3	*$1,678	*$1,533.8

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Nov. 13 [b]Nov. 16 [c]Nov. 9 [d]Nov. 19 [e]Including 153,917 cars, highest weekly output of 1957

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Nude With Violin. Noel Coward in own comedy of valet who has concealed fact that his artist-master was a fake. Staged by Coward. Presented by Playwrights Co., Lance Hamilton & Chas. Russell. With Joyce Carey, Morris Carnovsky, Luba Malina, Angela Thornton, John Ainsworth. Nov. 14 at Belasco. (3-4-0)§

The Rope Dancers. Morton Wishengrad's drama about woman who blames husband because their daughter has 6th finger. Staged by Peter Hall. Presented by Playwrights Co. & Gilbert Miller. With Siobhan McKenna, Art Carney, Joan Blondell, Theo. Bikel, Barbara Ellen Myers. Nov. 20 at Cort. (3-4-0)§

Time Remembered. Comedy by Jean Anouilh in which young milliner is hired to help man forget long-dead love. English version by Patricia Moyes. Music by Vernon Duke. Presented by Playwrights Co. in assn. with Milton Sperling. With Helen Hayes, Susan Strasberg, Richard Burton, Frederick Rolf, Glenn Anders, Sig Arno, Frederic Warriner. Nov. 12 at Morosco. (7-0-0)§

Closed

Happy Hunting. Nov. 30 (412 performances)

§ First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Pope Pius XII, addressing the Intl. Congress of Anesthesiologists in Rome Nov. 24, said that doctors or relatives might halt efforts at artificial respiration of a dying or apparently dead person when the family "in conscience . . . cannot accept" the burden of attempted reanimation or physicians determined that no hope remained. The Pope held that abandonment of revival attempts in such instances did not constitute euthanasia. [See p. 67E1] . . . **United Synagogue of Amer.** (643 Conservative Jewish synagogues in the U.S.), in its convention in Kiamesha Lake, N.Y., called Nov. 18 for establishment of a World Council of Synagogues to serve as an international central body for Conservative Judaism. The convention Nov. 19 adopted a code of practice for synagogue activities that included bans on fundraising through bingo & other games of chance and on sabbath entertainment. [See Vol. XV, p. 387F2] . . . **U.S. Roman Catholic bishops,** who held their annual meeting in Washington Nov. 13-15, called in a statement on censorship (made public Nov. 16) for "an unremitting effort" by Catholics against obscene publications & films and a "watchful" attitude toward the moral effects of radio & TV programs. The bishops' designation of an Episcopal Com. for Motion Pictures, Radio & Television, headed by RC Bishop Wm. A. Scully of Albany, N.Y., to study methods for establishing church scrutiny of radio & TV programs was disclosed Nov. 19. [See p. 303E1]

Federal aid to states for their unrestricted use to support education should total at least $5 billion a year (vs. $300 million at present) in addition to scholarship grants, the Natl. Assn. of Secys. of State Teachers Assns. declared in a resolution adopted at its convention in Washington Nov. 20. (A state-aided school construction program, to be financed by letting states instead of the Fed. Govt. collect local taxes on phone service, was proposed Nov. 15 by the Fed.-State Action Com. of governors.) [See p. 236D2] . . . **Communism's** "fallacies" should be exposed through instruction in public schools, the Amer. Legion Natl. Exec. Com., meeting in Indianapolis, declared Nov. 21 in a resolution reversing the Legion's previous stand against any kind of pub-

lic-school instruction on communism. The resolution called for Legion members to help state & local school authorities work out courses on communism "designed to deepen the understanding of & loyalty to American democratic ideals." [See pp. 374B1; Vol. XVI, 238E2; XII, 219P]

OBITUARIES

George Thurman Bye, 70, literary agent for Alexander Wollcott, Westbrook Pegler, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Chas. A. Lindbergh (whose "Spirit of St. Louis" he sold to Hollywood for record $1 million); Nov. 24 in New Canaan, Conn. of cancer.

Ethel Sack Cody, 62, B'way actress ("Auntie Mame," "Plain & Fancy"); Nov. 21 in Rockledge, Pa.

Sir Kenneth Crossley, 80, chrmn. of Crossley Motors Ltd., British auto mfrs.; Nov. 22 in Whitchurch, Eng.

Mstislav Dobujinsky, 82, Russian-born scenic designer for Met. Opera, ballet productions; Nov. 20 in Massapequa, N.Y.

Earl of Drogheda (Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore), 73, member British House of Lords since 1913, World War I Econ. Warfare Min. aide; Nov. 22 in London.

Prince George of Greece, 88, uncle of Greek King Paul & British Prince Philip, High Comm. of Crete 1897; Nov. 24 in Paris.

Col. Maurice E. Gilmore, 79, northeastern dir. of U.S. Public Works Admin. 1937-40, PWA Comm. 1940-44, member Rough Riders in Spanish-Amer. War, Panama Canal construction aide; Nov. 19 in Bethesda, Md.

Cary A. Hardee, 81, Gov. of Fla. (D.) 1921-25; Nov. 21, Live Oak, Fla.

Francis Burton Harrison, 83, Philippine I. Gov. Gen. 1913-21, advocate of Philippine independence, U.S. Rep. (D., N.Y.) 1903-05, 1907-13; Nov. 21 in Flemington, N.J.

Fay Ingalls, 75, pres. of Virginia Hot Springs, Inc., managers of Cascades & Homestead resorts; Nov. 23 in Hot Springs, Va.

Rep. Augustine Bernard Kelley (D. Pa.), 74, labor & education expert, head of Mammoth Coal & Coke Co.; Nov. 20 in Bethesda, Md. of cancer. [See Vol. XVI, p. 384F3]

John Joseph Kelly, 57, World War I Marine sgt. who twice received Congressional Medal of Honor; Nov. 18 in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Peter B. Kyne, 77, author of "Cappy Ricks" stories, "The Valley of the Giants," "Comrades of the Storms"; Nov. 25 in San Francisco.

Elia D. (Abou) Madey, 63, poet, pblshr.-ed. of N.Y. daily Arabic newspaper "As-Sameer" 1936-57; Nov. 23 in Brooklyn, N.Y. of heart attack.

Rosamond (Van Der Zee Botsford) Marshall, 57, author of "Kitty," "None But the Brave," "Duchess Hotspur"; death Nov. 13 in Santa Monica, Calif. revealed Nov. 25.

O. Parker McComas, 62, pres. of Philip Morris, Inc. (tobacco), ex-banker; Nov. 25 in New York.

Armand Theodore Mercier, 76, Southern Pacific Railway Co. pres. 1941-51; Nov. 21 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, 77, German-born pioneer in South African diamond industry, chrmn. Anglo-American Corp. and De Beers Mines, which virtually controlled world's diamond & gold production; Nov. 25, Johannesburg. [See Vol. XII, 259C]

Adm. William Veazie Pratt, 88, U.S. Fleet Cmndr. 1929-30, Chief of Naval Operations 1930-33, World War II "Newsweek" magazine naval writer; Nov. 25 in Chelsea, Mass.

Diego Rivera, 70, Mexican muralist & supporter of communism (his mural in NYC's RCA Bldg. was destroyed because he refused to delete portrait of Lenin; he twice was expelled from Communist Party); Nov. 24 in Mexico City of heart attack. [See Vol. XVI, p. 132D3]

Gerard Swope, 84, Gen. Electric pres. 1922-39, 1942-44, aide in development of radio, NYC Housing Authority chrmn. 1939-42, author of 1931 Swope plan for stabilization of industry & prevention of unemployment; Nov. 20 in New York. [See Vol. XV, p. 12B3]

Francis Henry Taylor, 54, Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum head, NYC Metropolitan Museum dir. 1939-54, author; Nov. 22 in Worcester of complications following kidney operation. [See Vol. XIV, p. 419D2]

Vice Adm. Petros Voulgaris, 73, Greek Premier 1945, post-World War I Chief of Naval AF, Air-Min. in World War II Greek Govt.-in-exile; Nov. 26 in Athens.

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Nov. 24)

N.Y. 28, Chicago Cards 21; Balti. 27, San Fran. 21; Cleve. 45, L.A. 31; Chi. Bears 27, Detroit 7; Phila. 21, Washn. 12; Green Bay 27, Pitts. 10.

College (Nov. 23)

AF Acad. 31, N.M. 0	N.C.St. 29, S.C. 26
Ala. 29, Miss. So. 2	Ohio St. 31, Mich. 14
Ariz. 17, Marqt. 14	Okla. 32, Nebr. 7
Ark. 47, Tex. Tech 26	Okla.St. 32, H.-Sim. 7
Auburn 29, Fla. St. 7	Ore. St. 10, Ore. 7
Bos. U. 32, Conn. 7	Pitt 14, Penn St. 13
BYU 26, Colo. St. 9	Prnctn. 34, Dartm. 14
Clemson 13, W. For. 6	Purdue 35, Indiana 13
Colo. 38, Iowa St. 21	Rice 20, TCU 0
Dayton 20, Detroit 10	Rutgers 26, Columbia 7
Ga. Tech 0, Fla. 0	SMU 14, Baylor 7
Houston 13, Tulsa 7	Stanford 14, Calif. 12
Illinois 27, Nwstn. 0	Trinity 20, Weslyn. 19
Iowa 21, N. Dame 13	UCLA 20, USC 9
Kansas 9, Missouri 7	Vndblt. 27, Citadel 0
Kentucky 20, Tenn. 6	Vilnva. 24, Wichita 6
Lehigh 26, Lafyt. 13	Wash.St. 27, Wash. 7
Maryland 12, Va. 0	W.Va. 7, Syracuse 0
Mich. St. 27, Kan. St. 9	Wisconsin 14, Minn. 6
N.C. 21, Duke 13	Yale 54, Harvard 0

Golf: Al Balding of Toronto won the $10,000 West Palm Beach (Fla.) invitational open Nov. 24, for $1,200. [See pp. 367F3, 103C3] . . . **Horse racing:** Maine Chance Farm's Jewel's Reward, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $162,740 Pimlico Futurity in Baltimore Nov. 23, for $115,347 [see p. 280A2]. Mrs. Hirsch Jacobs' Promised Land, Willie Hartack up, won the $57,500 Idlewild Handicap at Jamaica (N.Y.) Nov. 23, for $39,400. [See p. 376G1] . . . **Track:** Notre Dame won the team title, Max Truex of the U. of Calif. the individual title in the NCAA cross-country running championships in East Lansing, Mich. Nov 25. [See p. 376A2]

Most valuable players in the major leagues this year as chosen by a Baseball Writers' Assn. of Amer. committee: centerfielder Henry Aaron, Milwaukee, NL (Nov. 14); centerfielder Mickey Mantle, New York, AL (Nov. 22). [See pp. 368G1, 343G3; Vol. XVI, 400F2] . . . **Gerald Francis (Jerry) Coleman Jr.,** 33, retired as a N.Y. Yankee infielder Nov. 21 to work on the club's scouting & minor-league player development staff.

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 50 persons were killed when a Bombay-Calcutta mail train was derailed Nov. 23 near Padali, 95 miles n.e. of Bombay, India. . . . 27 passengers were killed when a bus plunged into a river Nov. 24 near Muzafarpur, Bihar State, India. . . . Deaths from Asian & other types of influenza in the U.S. since summer totaled 892 Nov. 20, UP reported. Death toll in the Asian flu epidemic in France this year was estimated at 7,000 (1,000 in Paris) by the French Natl. Inst. of Statistics Nov. 25. The Japanese Welfare Min. reported Nov. 25 the deaths of 499 persons in a flu epidemic there. [See p. 263G1]

Crime. Ed Gein was charged Nov. 21 in Wautoma, Wis. with the first-degree murder of Mrs. Bernice Worden and committed to a mental hospital for observation. He pleaded innocent by reason of insanity. [See p. 376G2] . . . The FBI reported Nov. 21 in Washington that Frank Edward Wetzel, fugitive from a mental hospital in New York, had been arrested in Bakersfield, Calif. in connection with the killing Nov. 5 of 2 North Carolina State Highway patrolmen. . . . The Pennsylvania Turnpike Comm. fraud trial ended Nov. 23 in Harrisburg, Pa. with the conviction of 8 employes of the Manu-Mine Research & Dvlpt. Co. of Reading. Donald H. Burkert, Roger A. Hines, Evan Moses, Wm. Lipfert, Francis Chiazza, Walter Ketas, Robt. Havard & Jos. Rogers were found guilty of conspiracy in billing the PTC for $500,000 worth of silt for road fill-in that was never delivered. (Defendants John H. Munely, John F. Williams, Mario Fronduti & Geo. W. Oswald of Rogers Bros. Construction Co. in Scranton had turned state's evidence and pleaded guilty at the start of the trial.) [See p. 256E1] . . . Ex-Chicago policeman Wm. Lyndon was fined $2,000 by a circuit court in Springfield, Ill. for conspiring with ex-auditor Orville Hodge in defrauding the state treasury. [See p. 104E2]

●

Married: Cecile Dionne, 23, to Montreal TV technician Philippe Langlois, 26; Nov. 23 in Corbeil, Ont. [See p. 344A3] . . . H. L. Hunt, 68, multimillionaire Dallas oil magnate, to Mrs. Ruth Ray Wright, his stenographer; Nov. 24 in Dallas, Tex. (2d for both). [See p. 351B3]

Divorced: Tommy Manville, 63, by Pat Gaston Manville, 26, his 10th wife; Nov. 25 in Reno, Nev. (mental cruelty). [See p. 152G3]